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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

LABOR MARKET DIGEST

May 1989

The Labor Market Information Newsletter on Maine Economic Activity

Governor Named Vice-Chair of JAG's Board

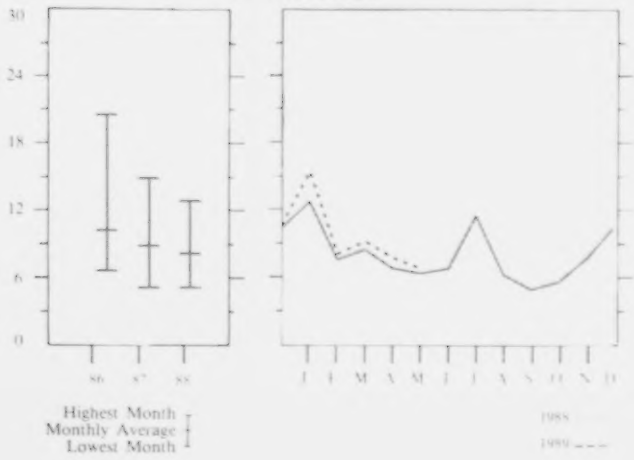
(L to r.)Governor McKernan, JMG graduates Joanne Wakelin and Larry Faulkner of Houlton, Senator Robb

Senator Charles Robb of Virginia, Chairman of the Board of Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) was in Augusta recently to name Governor John R. McKernan, Jr. as Vice-Chair of the organization. Prior to the press conference where the announcement was made, the Governor, Sen. Robb, job training officials, members of the Private Industry Council, and Commissioners Bither and Fitzsimmons met to discuss the Jobs for Maine Graduates Program (JMG) which had a successful beginning over the past school year and will be expanded in the coming academic year.

Joanne offers Sen. Robb a basket of Maine-made products

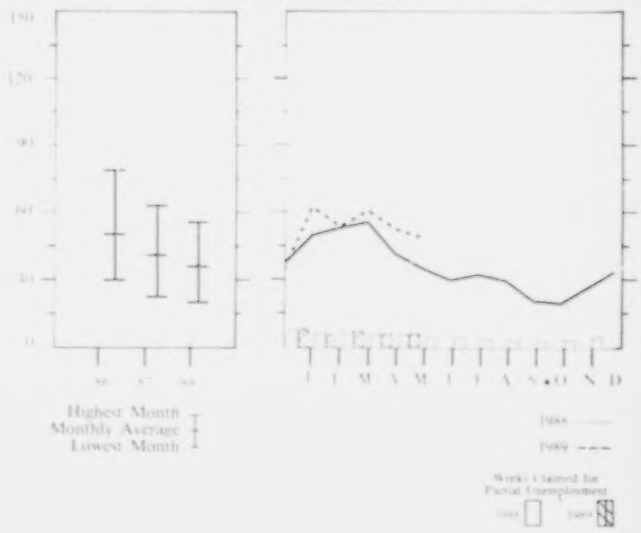
UI Initial Claims

in Thousands



UI Intrastate Weeks Claimed

in Thousands



Implications of Lack of Child Care

There is increasing evidence that a large proportion of two-parent families attempt to undertake all child care within the home by the parents themselves. Parents adopting this plan work shifts which overlap as little as possible and then assume care for the children during the working shift of the other parents. Estimates put this percentage as high as 25% of two-parent low-to-middle income families with preschool children. Such parents then face regular work days which include a full shift on the job, transportation time, and a full shift, alone, as the responsible person with children. Working parents undertaking this plan report fatigue, difficulties in family communication, and considerable stress when such occurrences as parental illness prevent the plan from operating.

Frequently, under the pressure of costs and child care shortages, a working parent must arrange for several different types of child care, a "patchwork quilt arrangement." Unable to find or afford appropriate care, parents piece together such arrangements as a nursery program in the morning coupled with care in a neighbor's house in the afternoon. Then, further planning is required to arrange to transport children from one program to another or to provide backup when a child or care giver is sick. One study of working mothers reported in 1984 that "some parents made use of as many as six child care arrangements in one week. These have been termed child care 'packages.' If one piece is out of place, often the whole package falls apart."

Parents with constant concerns for their children's well-being are often not achieving their full potential as employees. A carefully planned child care assistance program, while enabling parents to manage family and work responsibilities, allows employees to improve productivity as well.

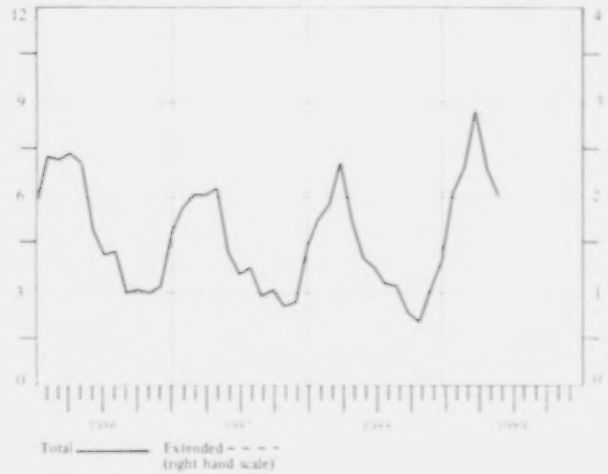
See next month's issue for an announcement of an important conference about child care and small businesses upcoming in September.

Reprinted from *Employer Assisted Child Care in Texas*, United Way Texas

Selected Employment Security Activities

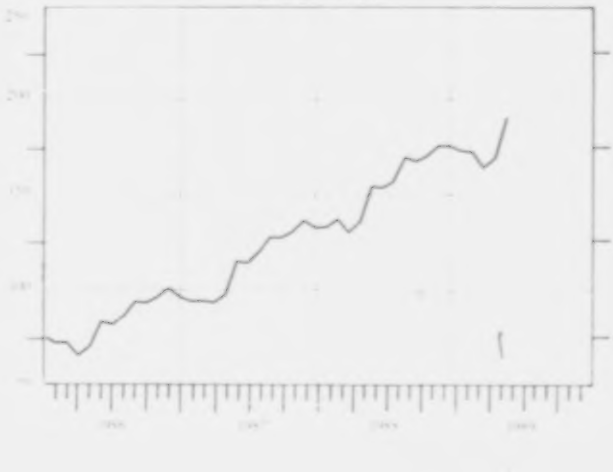
UI Benefit Payments
in Millions

(Total Includes Maine's Portion of Extended Benefits)



Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance in Millions

(End of Month)



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work
in Thousands

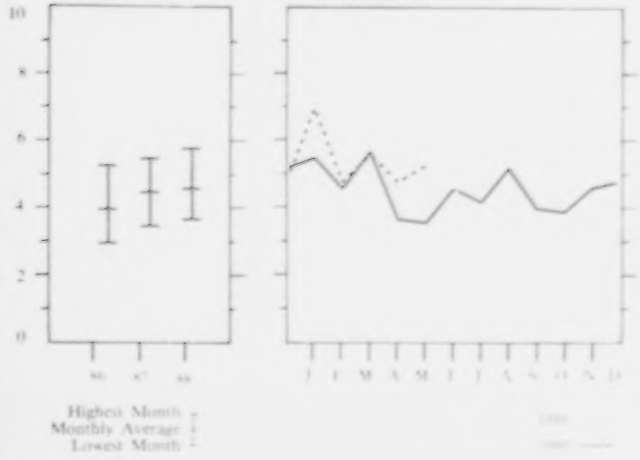
ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON AUBURN MSA		
	Dec. Month	Last Month	Year Ago	Dec. Month	Last Month	Year Ago	Dec. Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment 1	524.5	517.8	518.6	133.2	131.1	127.5	41.2	40.7	41.1
Total Manufacturing	105.6	106.2	106.1	17.4	17.5	17.2	10.1	10.0	10.6
Durable Goods	49.1	49.7	48.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	2.9	2.9	3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	11.9	11.9	12.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	4.3	4.4	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.2
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	10.3	10.5	10.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.8
Transportation Equipment 2	14.4	14.4	12.8	(d)	(d)	(d)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Durable Goods 3	5.0	4.9	5.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nondurable Goods	56.5	56.5	57.5	9.0	9.1	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.6
Food and Kindred Products	6.4	6.7	6.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Textile Mill Products	6.4	6.4	6.6	(d)	(d)	(d)	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper and Allied Products	17.7	17.7	17.7	(d)	(d)	(d)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.7	2.0
Leather and Leather Products	12.4	12.4	12.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3
Footwear (except Rubber)	10.5	10.5	10.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 4	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	418.9	411.6	412.5	115.8	113.6	110.3	31.1	30.7	30.5
Construction and Mining	34.3	32.0	35.0	9.3	8.7	9.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Building Construction	11.1	10.4	12.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Special Trade Contractors	16.5	15.3	16.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	21.6	21.3	20.8	5.3	5.1	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Wholesale Trade	25.9	25.8	24.5	10.4	10.5	10.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Retail Trade	101.3	98.2	103.5	29.1	28.5	27.5	8.3	8.1	7.9
Food Stores	16.2	17.8	18.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Eating and Drinking Places	33.3	30.7	33.3	8.6	8.1	8.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	25.4	25.4	25.3	12.0	11.9	12.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Banking	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents	10.2	10.2	10.0	5.8	5.8	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Services	115.2	113.7	112.4	32.7	31.9	30.5	10.8	10.5	10.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	7.7	6.4	8.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Business Services	14.3	14.3	13.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
Health Services	42.6	42.4	41.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Federal Government	19.1	19.1	18.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and Local Government 5	76.1	76.1	72.5	14.8	14.8	13.3	3.7	3.8	3.7
Involved in Labor Management Dispute	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

1. Employment covers full- and part-time employees who receive pay during the month which includes the 12th day. Excluded are proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, and persons employed in private households. Employees on strike for the entire month are excluded, those on strike for part of the month are included.

THESE DATA ARE DEVELOPED BY THE MAINE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

New Applications For Work

in Thousands

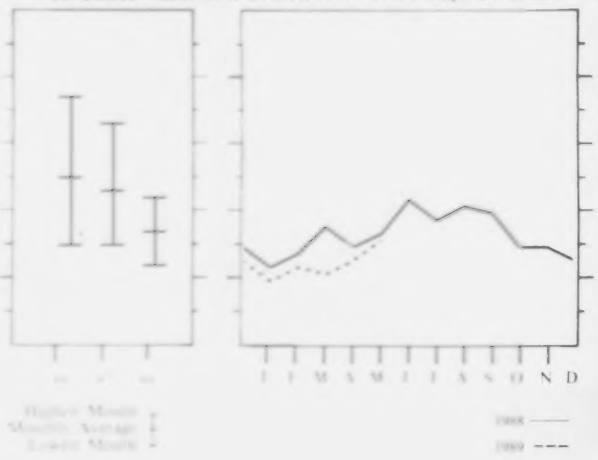


Highest Month
Monthly Average
Lowest Month

Nonfarm Placements

in Thousands

(Excludes Placements of Less than Three Days Duration)



Highest Month
Monthly Average
Lowest Month

1988 ——
1989 - - -

Earnings and Workweek of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

AREA AND (SUB-AREA)	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Latest Month	Prior Month	Year Ago	Latest Month	Prior Month	Year Ago	Latest Month	Prior Month	Year Ago	1988	1987	1986
STATEWIDE	$392.35	$389.54	$391.61	40.2	40.2	41.3	$9.76	$9.69	$9.24	$9.31	$8.77	$8.65
Manufacturing	377.34	377.61	368.93	40.4	40.3	42.3	9.34	9.37	8.74	9.00	8.32	8.52
Durable Goods	329.06	338.58	321.12	39.6	40.5	40.7	8.31	8.36	7.89	8.60	7.92	7.74
Lumber and Wood Products	393.89	396.83	387.18	43.0	42.9	44.3	9.16	9.25	8.74	8.79	8.44	8.58
Primary and Fabricated Metals	487.76	474.19	444.03	45.5	44.4	47.9	10.72	10.68	9.27	9.49	9.20	9.62
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	331.63	323.25	332.37	37.6	37.5	39.9	8.82	8.62	8.33	8.51	8.03	7.94
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	406.31	408.24	384.56	41.0	40.5	41.8	9.91	10.08	9.20	9.31	8.60	9.41
Other Durable Goods	407.02	399.60	393.09	40.1	40.0	40.4	10.15	9.99	9.73	9.60	9.18	8.76
Nondurable Goods	340.35	301.06	286.81	39.9	38.4	37.2	8.53	7.84	7.71	7.30	7.16	7.00
Food and Kindred Products	323.19	316.41	301.38	40.5	39.8	40.4	7.98	7.95	7.46	7.66	7.35	7.04
Textile Mill Products	252.01	248.61	221.76	32.9	36.4	35.2	7.66	6.83	6.30	6.43	5.92	5.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	629.59	626.40	646.24	44.4	44.3	45.8	14.18	14.14	14.11	13.93	13.43	12.70
Paper and Allied Products	259.56	260.19	246.50	37.4	37.6	37.2	6.94	6.92	6.68	6.59	6.34	6.05
Leather and Leather Products	336.75	343.07	338.45	37.5	37.7	39.4	8.98	9.10	8.59	8.62	8.28	8.00
Other Nondurable Goods												
PORTLAND MSA	411.20	404.71	394.15	40.0	39.6	41.1	10.28	10.22	9.59	9.58	9.13	9.17
Manufacturing												
LEWISTON AUBURN MSA	319.45	317.91	330.76	39.1	39.2	41.5	8.17	8.11	7.97	8.08	7.40	7.19
Manufacturing												

Female Labor Force in Maine

in Thousands

ITEM	Latest Month 1/	Prior Month 2/	Year Ago
Labor Force	270.3	270.0	270.2
Unemployed	8.3	11.8	11.2
(Percent)	3.1%	4.3%	4.1%
Resident Employed	262.0	258.3	262.0

U.S. Consumer Price Index

BASE PERIOD	Latest Month	Prior Month	Year Ago	Last Dec.
1967=100 (1982-84=100 Beginning in 1988)	123.8	123.1	117.5	120.5
Percent Change from Prior Month			+0.6%	
Percent Change from Last Dec.			+2.7%	
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago			+5.4%	

1/ Preliminary 2/ Revised

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

in Thousands

AREA 1/	LABOR FORCE 2/			RESIDENT EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT Number			UNEMPLOYMENT Percent of Labor Force		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
MAINE-Statewide	601.5	599.1	591.0	578.5	573.2	569.5	23.0	25.9	21.6	3.8	4.3	3.6
MAJOR LABOR MARKETS												
Bangor MSA	44,600	45,400	43,000	43,500	44,100	41,900	1,100	1,300	1,100	2.5	2.9	2.6
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	41,400	41,800	41,800	39,400	39,700	40,200	2,000	2,100	1,600	4.8	5.0	3.8
Portland MSA	128,900	129,600	126,200	126,400	126,700	123,700	2,500	2,900	2,500	1.9	2.2	2.0
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA 3/	n/a	133,100	133,600	n/a	130,400	131,400	n/a	2,600	2,200	n/a	2.0	1.7
OTHER LABOR MARKETS												
Augusta	34,950	34,880	33,690	33,980	33,790	32,700	970	1,090	990	2.8	3.1	2.9
Bath-Brunswick	29,790	29,310	28,220	29,040	28,600	27,530	750	710	690	2.5	2.4	2.4
Belfast	11,570	11,340	11,480	10,580	10,310	10,560	990	1,030	920	8.6	9.1	8.0
Biddeford	28,740	28,080	27,520	28,020	27,120	26,880	720	960	640	2.5	3.4	2.3
Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset	14,560	13,780	14,200	14,230	13,310	13,890	330	470	310	2.3	3.4	2.2
Calais-Eastport	14,100	14,110	14,300	12,570	12,440	12,670	1,530	1,670	1,630	10.9	11.8	11.4
Caribou-Presque Isle	20,310	20,230	20,480	18,850	18,860	19,080	1,460	1,370	1,400	7.2	6.8	6.8
Central Penobscot	3,080	2,910	2,730	2,870	2,740	2,630	210	170	100	6.8	5.8	3.7
Dover-Foxcroft	7,150	7,130	7,040	6,780	6,650	6,780	370	480	260	5.2	6.7	3.7
Ellsworth	23,730	22,590	23,320	22,690	21,340	22,130	1,040	1,250	1,190	4.4	5.5	5.1
Farmington	12,290	12,910	12,160	11,510	12,120	11,520	780	790	640	6.3	6.1	5.3
Fort Kent-Allagash	4,880	4,930	5,080	4,400	4,370	4,410	480	560	670	9.8	11.4	13.2
Greenville	1,250	1,230	1,270	1,140	1,060	1,190	110	170	80	8.8	13.8	6.3
Houlton	6,240	6,160	6,180	5,840	5,720	5,780	400	440	400	6.4	7.1	6.5
Kittery-York 3/	29,480	29,550	29,850	29,150	29,140	29,590	330	410	260	1.1	1.4	0.9
Lincoln-Howland	5,320	5,320	5,050	4,940	4,810	4,760	380	510	290	7.1	9.6	5.7
Livermore Falls	4,280	4,190	4,210	4,090	3,960	4,010	190	230	200	4.4	5.5	4.8
Madawaska-Van Buren	3,730	3,720	3,760	3,460	3,390	3,370	270	330	390	7.2	8.9	10.4
Millinocket-East Millinocket	4,030	4,080	4,140	3,770	3,760	3,960	260	320	180	6.5	7.8	4.3
Norway-Paris	12,000	11,770	11,900	11,460	11,090	11,530	540	680	370	4.5	5.8	3.1
Patten-Island Falls	2,420	2,450	2,390	2,140	2,110	2,130	280	340	260	11.6	13.9	10.9
Rockland	18,180	17,910	18,410	17,390	17,100	17,730	790	810	680	4.3	4.5	3.7
Rumford	8,430	8,290	8,010	7,800	7,610	7,420	630	680	590	7.5	8.2	7.4
Sanford	16,130	16,210	15,960	15,580	15,520	15,470	550	690	490	3.4	4.3	3.1
Sebago Lakes Region	12,820	12,260	12,120	12,380	11,830	11,800	440	430	320	3.4	3.5	2.6
Skowhegan	21,910	21,770	21,910	20,520	20,220	20,680	1,390	1,550	1,230	6.3	7.1	5.6
Southwest Penobscot	11,220	11,100	10,640	10,670	10,480	10,190	550	620	450	4.9	5.6	4.2
Waterville	24,110	24,340	24,130	23,370	23,400	23,370	740	940	760	3.1	3.9	3.1
OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES												
Connecticut	1,782.2	1,780.0	1,772.8	1,730.5	1,728.7	1,730.0	51.7	51.3	42.8	2.9	2.9	2.4
Massachusetts	3,170.0	3,178.4	3,103.1	3,062.0	3,060.6	3,019.3	108.0	117.8	83.7	3.4	3.7	2.7
New Hampshire	n/a	606.8	601.0	n/a	590.1	587.2	n/a	16.6	13.8	n/a	2.7	2.3
Rhode Island	534.3	536.4	522.8	512.0	514.3	506.3	22.3	22.1	16.5	4.2	4.1	3.2
Vermont	303.8	301.5	294.6	292.9	288.7	287.0	10.8	12.8	7.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
NEW ENGLAND STATES	n/a	7,002.2	6,885.3	n/a	6,755.6	6,699.3	n/a	246.5	186.0	n/a	3.5	2.7
UNITED STATES	123,196	122,576	120,775	117,039	116,347	114,222	6,156	6,229	6,553	5.0	5.1	5.4

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area

Note

Footnotes

1. Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for cities are developed by special procedures and do not add to county totals. Data for all areas have been benchmarked to mid-range level data from the current Population Survey estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methods employed in the development and unemployment data are described in the publication, Maine Labor Force Estimates.
2. Current figures preliminary and subject to revision.
3. Kittery-York is the eight-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA which straddles the Maine-New Hampshire border.

THESE DATA ARE DEVELOPED BY THE MAINE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Mid-Month Insured Unemployment

ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Number of Continued-Week Claimants*	8,831	11,500	6,470	880	1,110	651	819	931	531

* Continued-week claimants are less partials for week including the 12th of the month.

Maine Personal Income Recorded Substantial Growth Between 1986 and 1987

Between 1986 and 1987 employment in Maine increased by 26,000, the largest over-the-year gain of the 1980s. Reflecting this strong employment growth, personal income also rose significantly.

Per Capita Personal Income

In 1987, Maine had a Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) of $13,971. This PCPI ranked 32nd in the United States and was 90 percent of the national average ($15,484). The 1987 PCPI reflected an increase of 8.6 percent from 1986. The 1986-87 national change was 6.0 percent.

Total Personal Income

In 1987, Maine had a Total Personal Income (TPI) of $16,583,612,000. This TPI ranked 40th in the United States and accounted for 0.4 percent of the national total. The 1987 TPI reflected an increase of 9.9 percent from 1986. The 1986-87 national change was 7.0 percent.

Components of Total Personal Income

Total Personal Income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of Maine. In 1987, earnings were 67.2 percent of TPI; dividends, interest, and rent were 16.1 percent; and transfer payments were 16.7 percent. From 1986 to 1987, earnings increased 11.5 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 9.0 percent; and transfer payments increased 4.6 percent.

Earnings By Industry

Earnings of persons employed in Maine increased from $10,561,116,000 in 1986 to $11,766,620,000 in 1987, an increase of 11.4 percent. The largest industries in 1987 were services, which accounted for 21.0 percent of earnings; non-durable goods manufacturing, 11.8 percent; retail trade, 11.6 percent; and state and local government, 10.6 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1987, the slowest growing from 1986 to 1987 was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased 2.1 percent; the fastest was construction (9.0 percent of earnings in 1987), which increased 23.0 percent.

For more information contact: Division of Economic Analysis & Research ☎ (207) 289-2271

The Bureau of Employment Security is affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and is a Federal-State Statistical Program Cooperative Representative of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

May 1989

U.S. MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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MAINE JOB SERVICE
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